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of Central West Virginia
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From the Desk of the Director	3
From the Mailbox	4
Historic Landmark Auction	4
John Collins of Frederick Co, VA: A Review	5
Numerous County Farm Maps Available	22
Pioneer Families & Florence Virginia Dye	23
The Family Matriarch: Sarah Ann Donahew	31
The English Roots of Maryland Thomas Sprigg	35
Queries	43

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From the Desk

of the Director



Dear Friends & Family:

HCPD has finally entered the world of high speed Internet! Last week we were able to get connected through Rapid Cable, our local cable company. We now have connections in both the Library and the Research room where you may plug your laptops in to connect to the Internet. We are really happy to have this available to our members who will be attending Gathering. I am also anxious to send out an electronic newsletter and see if it will send in less than seven hours!

Also Volume I of our Central West Virginia Veterans book is currently at the printers and expected back by August 1. We are really excited to have this book under way and hopefully will be delivering them to you soon! Don't forget that this is Volume I of what we hope to be several in a series of veterans books. If you have not submitted your military history to us or known of veterans who have not been included in this book, please continue to send this information. The sooner we get additional stories the sooner we will be able to print Volume II. To submit a story, please go to our website at www.hackerscreek.com and clicking on the "What's New" button then follow the link to Central WV Veterans Project. Here you can fill out an electronic form with the information needed or if you prefer, contact us by e-mail at hcpd@hackerscreek.com or phone us at 304-260-7091 and we will send you a form to complete and return to us. We need your help to make this the most comprehensive information concerning veterans in Central West Virginia.

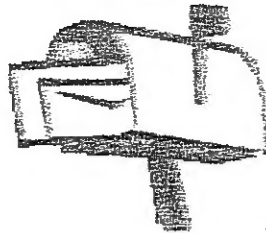
Please don't forget that the time for our Annual Gathering is fast approaching!

The deadline for submitting your reservations to attend Gathering on August 9-12 is August 3. We hope to see you there.

Betty Ann

From

the MAILBOX



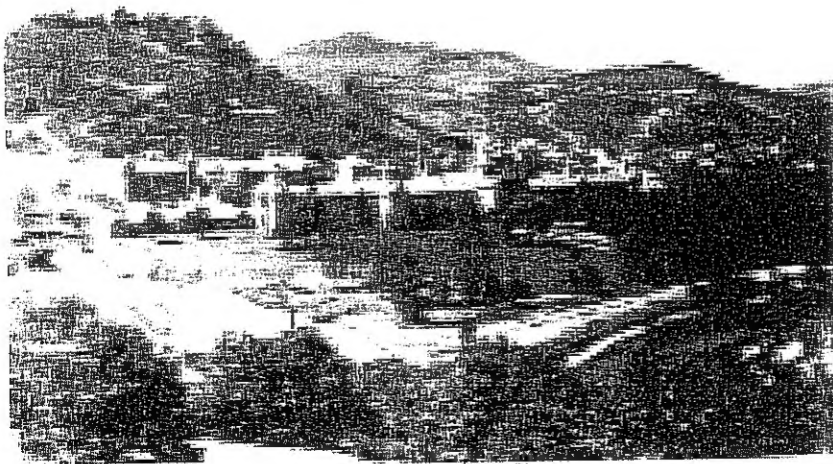
SMALL WORLD

Recently, while researching in the Hemet, CA, Family History Center, I overheard a man and his wife asking the center volunteer where Weston was. The volunteer couldn't answer them. . . . so I pulled out the big Rand McNally Map books that I knew was under the counter and said, "Here let me show you!!"

It turned out the husband was born in the Weston area, had aunts that lived in Jane Lew and had relatives all around there. I pulled up the HCPD webpage, printed it out and let him know who we are! It's a Small World!

- Paul PETTIT

HISTORIC LANDMARK TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION



The Trans-Allegheny Asylum for the Insane, aka Weston State Hospital, will be sold at public auction on August 29, 2007. Visit <http://www.wvdhhr.org> to follow the story.

A 25th ANNIVERSARY REVIEW OF CLERISSA TATTERSON'S JOHN COLLINS of FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

**by John J. HOOD
February 2007**

INTRODUCTION

Twenty-five years ago, I had the honor of meeting Mrs. Clerissa **TATTERSON** (1916-1993) of Pittsburgh, PA, shortly after she had written her history on John **COLLINS** of Frederick County, VA. We met to compare notes on the **COLLINS** family; specifically, we were curious as to how a man named Hezekiah **COLLINS** (of Calhoun County, WV) might be connected to other **COLLINS**' in the area. She and four other researchers had worked for nearly 30 years trying to track down the John **COLLINS** family. I was tremendously impressed by her skills as a researcher. The records she had collected over the years and the correspondence that she had in her storage boxes was amazing. She discussed her research with me in detail and freely let me copy any of her reference material from her voluminous files.

We both thought that Hezekiah **COLLINS** (1817-1903) was a son of George **COLLINS**. At that time, she had only discovered two children for George: William and Sarah. George **COLLINS** was the son of John **COLLINS**, Sr. She said that she was only able to prove three sons of John **COLLINS** Sr.: Thomas, John Jr. and George, and George, she said, was the one son about which she knew the least. She said that she was going to "pass the torch" on to me to discover more about the family of George **COLLINS**. (Her husband was seriously ill with cancer in 1982 and I think she knew that she was going to do little more in the way of research).

I eagerly accepted her 'assignment' to discover more about Hezekiah **COLLINS** and George **COLLINS**. As I began collecting facts, I kept Mrs. **TATTERSON** updated on my findings. The more research I did, the more I found material that contradicted some of what Mrs. **TATTERSON** did. Even after Mrs. **TATTERSON** passed on, I kept finding more that seemed to contradict what she had done. Like pulling a loose thread on a garment, my double-checking of the facts regarding George **COLLINS** eventually led me to double-check everything she had done regarding John **COLLINS**.

I have re-examined every source that I knew she consulted in her work. In addition to that, I have looked for new sources of information. I am happy to report that the bulk of Mrs. **TATTERSON**'s work is still viable. Most of the corrections and additions that I am introducing are details, but they are interesting details nevertheless. I will present Clerissa's work in the form of assertions and have my analysis immediately following each. I have a copy of her work as she originally wrote it in Appendix A.

There have been many other researchers who have worked with me to get a better understanding of this family, and I have taken every opportunity throughout this work to acknowledge their contributions. My thanks to all of you for your help.

PART I: A REVIEW OF WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT "OLD JOHN" COLLINS

ASSERTION #1: John COLLINS was born in Ireland about 1715.

ANALYSIS: To date, there had been no record found that was created during the lifetime of John **COLLINS** that tells his age nor his place of birth. If that is so, how did Mrs. **TATTERSON** come to make this assertion? The date of his birth is, no doubt, an estimate; nevertheless, it appears to be a good estimate. Given what is known about his life in regards to owning land, having a family and dying, the date that Mrs. **TATTERSON** came up with appears to be as good as any other.

But what about the assertion that he was born in Ireland? It would appear that Mrs. **TATTERSON** got this idea by mis-reading T. K. **CARTMELL**'s Pioneers of the Shenandoah Valley. On pages 481 and 482 of that work, it mentions a Daniel **COLLINS**, "...whose father emigrated from Ireland...." She interpreted this as being the same Daniel **COLLINS** who was a grandson of John **COLLINS** through his son, Thomas. This passage never mentions John **COLLINS** nor Thomas **COLLINS**. The Daniel **COLLINS** to which this passage refers was a resident of Frederick County, VA, and Mrs. **TATTERSON** was confusing him with Daniel **COLLINS** of Hampshire County, WV who had received part of the land that had once belonged to our ancestor, John **COLLINS**. Furthermore, this passage about Daniel **COLLINS** from **CARTMELL**'s work adds, "...whose father emigrated from Ireland IN THE LATTER HALF OF THE 18TH CENTURY..." [my emphasis added]. Mrs. **TATTERSON** must have glossed over that phrase as she knew that our John **COLLINS** was in Frederick County, VA in 1744 or 1745, and those two years would not meet the definition of "being the latter half of the 18th century" (i.e., 1750 to 1800).

These flaws notwithstanding, I would still agree with Mrs. **TATTERSON** and make the conjecture that John **COLLINS** was from Ireland for two reasons. First, almost all of his movements are similar to others who are of a Scots-Irish background. Second (and more importantly), descendants of Thomas **MCGUIRE** (c.1723-1793/4) state positively that Thomas **MCGUIRE** was born in Ireland. One of the methods Mrs. **TATTERSON** used to distinguish our John **COLLINS** from others with the same name is that Thomas **MCGUIRE** could be found at the same time and locale as our John **COLLINS**, suggesting that they were very good friends, cousins, brothers-in-law or something like that. I think it's quite plausible that John **COLLINS** and Thomas **MCGUIRE** both came from Ireland together.

ASSERTION #2: John COLLINS (& Thomas MCGUIRE) appear on the list of Clerk's fees for Frederick County, VA, 1744-45.

ANALYSIS: This list is not for 1744-45, but for 1744 only. If it is like most other tax lists, the year of the tax list is for property held during the previous calendar year. Presumably, the 1744 tax list was created when the inhabitants were assessed in 1743, the year when the Frederick County government was organized. (The significance of the dates will be seen again in Assertion #3). In the 1744 tax list, John **COLLINS** was assessed for £620, Thomas **MCGUIRE** (c.1723-1793/4) was assessed for £153, and there is an additional entry for "John **COLLINS** & **MCGUIRE**" for £35. Since the only **MCGUIRE** on the tax list was Thomas **MCGUIRE**, Mrs. **TATTERSON** was 100% accurate about John **COLLINS** and Thomas **MCGUIRE** being partners.

ASSERTION #3: John COLLINS (& Thomas MCGUIRE) came from Ireland to Philadelphia and were bound as indentured servants in September of 1745.

ANALYSIS: Mrs. **TATTERSON** came to this conclusion after reading Michael **TEPPER**'s Emigrants to Pennsylvania. In that work, she found where a John **COLLINS** and a Thomas **MCGUIRE** were bound out as indentured servants on September 22, 1745. It's tempting to see this as our John **COLLINS** and his cohort, Thomas **MCGUIRE**, but it is also jumping to a very dubious conclusion. In the section where the names of John **COLLINS** and Thomas **MCGUIRE** appear, there are a host of other indentures. In reading these other indentures, one finds that for each immigrant it names the place from which they sailed as well as the name and type of ship on which they sailed. For the entry regarding John **COLLINS**, it never mentions that he is an immigrant, nor does it mention the name of a sailing vessel. The way that the entry reads, it appears that this John **COLLINS** entered into his indenture in order to satisfy a simple, plain debt that was unrelated to trans-Atlantic travel. The indenture for Thomas **MCGUIRE**, in contrast, *is* for trans-Atlantic travel, but it occurs in 1745, and the Thomas **MCGUIRE** that was a cohort of our John **COLLINS** was in VA as early as 1743 (to be addressed in the next section). Lastly, the amount

of debt for these two indentures are for different amounts of money. If these were the indentures for the voyage of our John **COLLINS** and Thomas **MCGUIRE** (as Mrs. **TATTERSON** was thought they were), then they should have been for the same amount of money (and I am grateful to Bernie Clark of Humble, Texas for this insight). Hence, Mrs. **TATTERSON**'s assertion that John **COLLINS** and Thomas **MCGUIRE** were bound as indentured servants in 1745 (based on **TEPPER**'s work) is erroneous.

ASSERTION #4: COLLINS & MCGUIRE were convinced it was better to be tenant farmers in Virginia than bound servants in Philadelphia.

ANALYSIS: This assertion is a result of Mrs. **TATTERSON**'s extensive knowledge of colonial history in addition to the manner in which she interpreted the records that she found. John **COLLINS** and Thomas **MCGUIRE** may have been indentured servants, but no proof has been found to date. The indentured servants that Mrs. **TATTERSON** found in **TEPPER**'s Emigrants to Pennsylvania are not the men in which we are interested. Our John **COLLINS** and Thomas **MCGUIRE** were (without a doubt) living along the South Branch of the Potomac River in 1743, and it would make no sense for them to be showing up in a court in Philadelphia in 1745 to be bound into servitude. The minutes of the Frederick County Court for the years 1743 to 1745 show a number of entries for John **COLLINS**. Since Frederick County was formed from Orange County prior to 1743, I have looked into some early records of Orange County and have found a John **COLLINS** on a 1739 tax list, but I have not determined yet if it is our ancestor or another John **COLLINS**.

ASSERTION #5A: John COLLINS prospered in Frederick County as we next find him buying land in Hampshire County, WV in 1749.

ASSERTION #5B: [Our] John COLLINS is not the same one as the John COLLINS who settled in the Manor near the Indian Village north of Moorefield (Hardy County) WV, and with whom George

Washington and Thomas Lord Fairfax spent the night.

ANALYSIS: Although John **COLLINS** has his name on the 1744 tax list for Frederick County, there can be little doubt that he was really living in present-day Hampshire County, West Virginia. The land grant that John **COLLINS** received on August 8, 1749 was a grant of 425 acres from Thomas Lord Fairfax. Although the grant describes John **COLLINS** as being, "...of Frederick County...", the tract that was granted to our ancestor is on the South Branch of the Potomac River, an area also known as the Wappocomo or South Branch Manor. This area is now in present-day Hampshire County (which was taken from Frederick County in 1753). The grant identifies the **COLLINS** property as being Lot #20 of the Wappocomo. In T. K. **CARTMELL**'s history of the Shenandoah Valley, he stated that some of those who obtained land grants from Fairfax had actually erected squatters cabins many years prior to obtaining their grant in hopes that they would be given title to the land on which they were living. As best I can tell, Mrs. **TATTERSON** did not have access to the language in the original land grant, and she may have been misled by her reading of a 1799 Hampshire County deed when John's son, Thomas, sells some of this 425 acre tract to his son Daniel **COLLINS**. This deed traces the provenance of the land and states that Lord Fairfax granted the land to John **COLLINS** "of Frederick County".

There can be very, little doubt that John **COLLINS** was living in present-day Hampshire County in 1749, and was probably living there as a squatter in 1743 (or earlier). But what of Mrs. **TATTERSON**'s claim that Washington and Fairfax did not visit our ancestor? I think it is because Mrs. **TATTERSON** really believed that our John **COLLINS** was living in present-day Frederick County instead of Hampshire County. Furthermore, she relied on **CARTMELL**'s description of **COLLINS**' home as "north of Moorefield". In Sara Steven **PATTON**'s analysis of the South Branch Manor, she utilized a map located in the Hardy County, WV library and other documents to create a list of the settlers and their tracts.

She describes Lot #20 of the Wappocomo as being east of the South Branch River and northwest of the town of Romney (which would be located just above Romney where the South Branch makes a horseshoe-like bend). This is the only tract owned by anyone named John **COLLINS**, so there is no danger of getting it confused with another man who had the same name. Although Lot #20 is north of Moorefield, **CARTMELL** could have done better by describing the location on the **COLLINS** home as being north of Romney.

There can now be little doubt that our ancestor, John **COLLINS**, was living on the South Branch of the Potomac by 1743. Being so, there can also be little doubt that he was the same John **COLLINS** mentioned in George Washington's diary as the place where he (Washington) and Lord Fairfax spent the night when they made a surveying trip to the South Branch of the Potomac in April of 1748. An additional reason to believe this claim is that the family of Thomas **MCGUIRE** has no hesitation in making the claim that their ancestor knew George **WASHINGTON**.

As an interesting aside, since John **COLLINS** had Lot #20 on the South Branch Manor, who had Lot #19? Thomas **MCGUIRE** (surprise)! The date on the **MCGUIRE** grant is identical to that of John **COLLINS'** grant. Lot #18 of the South Branch Manor was laid-off for the town of Romney.

THE YEARS 1749 TO 1765

From the time of his land grant in 1749, Mrs. **TATTERSON** had nothing to report on John **COLLINS** until he sold some land and personal property in 1765. This constituted a gap of 17 years, the time when John **COLLINS** and his wife would have been raising their family. This gap gradually concerned me the more I thought about it, and I sought to gain a better understanding of what may have been happening during that time.

Hampshire County was created from Frederick County in November of 1753. All aspects of life, including the organization of the county government, was made difficult with the outbreak of the French and

Indian War in 1754 (and lasted until 1763). During this war, Captain Charles **LEWIS** (of Fredericksburg, VA) was on his way from Winchester, VA to Fort Cumberland, MD with several companies of a Virginia regiment when he noted: "The peace and prosperity enjoyed since the fall of Fort Duquesne...came abruptly to a halt in Hampshire County. Serious, devastating raids suddenly broke out without warning. The county had not seen such destruction since the outbreaks of violence in the fall 1755 and spring 1756." In another entry, he talks about what he saw when he came upon what was once the farm of James **MCCRACKEN**, near Fort Ashby. He writes: "...I found the master of the family [**MCCRACKEN**], who had been buried but slightly by his family and friends, after his assassination, half out of the grave and eaten by the wolves; the house burnt, the cornfield laid waste and an entire ruin made." There can be little doubt that the John **COLLINS** family was affected by this brutal, uncivilized warfare waged by the Indians, and may also account for the lack of records from the time period.

The 1744 Frederick County tax list that Mrs. **TATTERSON** used in her work came from Winchester, Virginia and Its Beginnings, 1744-1814, by Katherine Glass Greene. This work not only had the County Clerk's fees for 1744, it also listed them for the years 1757, 1761 and 1762. There is no John **COLLINS** to be found on the tax lists for 1757, 1761 and 1762. This should come as no surprise since our John **COLLINS** was living in Hampshire County at that time, but it puzzles me that Mrs. **TATTERSON** never noticed the absence of John **COLLINS**. What is interesting to note is that the 1757 tax list has two entries for a Thomas **MCGUIRE**: one was assessed at £140 and the other at £71. Also, the 1757 list has an entry for Mary Nicewanger (assessed £115) and again in 1762 (assessed £70). The significance of this Mary **NISEWANGER** will be seen later.

At the conclusion of the French & Indian War in 1763, King George II of Britain saw fit to establish the Proclamation Line of 1763. This proclamation forbade white settlement west of the crest of the Allegheny mountains, and ordered that all settlers living west of the

Allegheny ridge abandon their homes and relocate east of the ridge. Luckily, John **COLLINS'** farm was located a few miles east of this line and he was able to keep his home. Since the proclamation line placed a limit on the availability of western lands, the records show John **COLLINS** obtaining grants for tracts of land that lay a few miles east of his place on the South Branch Manor. These grants are:

16 MAY 1763 - John **COLLINS** of Hampshire County is granted 70 acres along the North Branch of the Potomac River known as Sugar Bottom in Hampshire County.

17 MAY 1763 - John **COLLINS** of Hampshire County is granted 95 acres on both sides of the north fork of the Little Cacapon in Hampshire County.

18 MAY 1763 - John **COLLINS** of Hampshire County is granted 133 acres on both sides of the Little Cacapon in Hampshire County near Robert Crappers corner on the NW side of the creek.

As John **COLLINS** was securing the titles to his new tracts of land, serious trouble had started a few months earlier and was working its way toward Hampshire County. The Indian Chief, Pontiac, held a great council near Detroit on April 27, 1763. Like many Indians, Pontiac was disillusioned that the French (with whom the Indians had allied themselves) had lost the Seven Years War (also called the French and Indian War). Pontiac delivered an oration in which the wrongs and indignities that the Indians had suffered at the hands of the English were recounted and their own extermination was prophesied. He then began organizing many Indian tribes together to wage war against the English settlers.

On May12, 1763, he surrounded Detroit with his Indians but was unable to keep a close siege, and the garrison received food from the Canadian settlers. His warriors moved from there into Pennsylvania and then into Maryland, attacking forts and settlements as they

moved to the south and east. Finally, they attacked settlers on the South Branch of the Potomac River. In the papers of Col. Henry **BOUQUET** (Commander of the Royal American Regiment that was sent to fight the Indians), there exists a report of settlers that were killed or taken captive in 1763 and 1764. In this document (entitled "Return of Persons Killed or Taken by Indians in the Department of Fort Pitt"), we find an entry dated July 14, 1763 which reads: "'On South Branch Potowmack...two Boys,...**COLLINS & SULLIVAN**, Killed and Scalped".

In the fall of 1764, Col. Henry **BOUQUET** organized an expedition to the Ohio Country to demand a surrender of the tribes that participated in Pontiac's War during 1763 through the first half of 1764. With the call for surrender, he intended to require (as a contingency for mercy) the return of all captives taken since the outbreak of hostilities as far back as 1754. His list of returned captives is divided into two columns, one being labeled "Men", the other "Women and Children". Under the column for "Men" for Hampshire County Captives, there is a Thomas **COLLINS** who is as recorded as being taken captive in 1763.

These records do not state whether or not these **COLLINS'** are sons of John **COLLINS**. It is known that he had a son named Thomas who would have been about 23 years of age at this time, but there was also a Luke **COLLINS** that lived in the area. Although we cannot conclude that the **COLLINSes** who were killed and captured were sons of John **COLLINS**, it does open the possibility that they may have been his sons and may help explain what we see in the written records regarding John **COLLINS**.

After receiving his three land grants in May of 1763, the next time that we undeniably see John **COLLINS** is when he sells some of this land and some personal property in 1765. What puzzled Mrs. **TATTERSON** and other researchers is why John **COLLINS** sold his property for such a small sum of money (five shillings). Given that the Proclamation Line of 1763 forbade any further western settlement, land lying next to the border may no longer have been

desirable. Also, there is a good possibility that the John **COLLINS** family was attacked during Pontiac's War, having one son killed and another captured. Taking this into consideration, it makes more sense why he sold both real and personal property for so little: he was regrouping, cutting his losses.

ASSERTION #6: John COLLINS, moved back to Frederick County and purchased a 400-acre tract of land in Hampshire County from Mary WOLFE on August 12, 1766.

ANALYSIS: Mrs. **TATTERSON** was correct in that John **COLLINS** purchased this tract in 1766. As I hope to have demonstrated, John **COLLINS** always lived in Hampshire County and that references to him in Frederick County are prior to the creation of Hampshire County. This 1766 deed states that John **COLLINS** is "of Frederick County" and Mary **WOLFE** is also "of Frederick County". I am nearly clueless as to why John **COLLINS** was identified as being from Frederick County in this document. As mentioned earlier, a Mary Nicewanger is in the 1757 and 1762 tax lists for Frederick County, and she is not found in any Hampshire County records until this 1766 deed. In Hu Maxwell's History of Hampshire County, he states that 500 families from the frontier (including Hampshire County) sought refuge in Winchester during Pontiac's War. I guess that John **COLLINS** may have relocated to Frederick County while the family recovered from their losses as a result of Pontiac's War. He may also have been courting Mary **WOLFE** as well.

The tract that belonged to Mary **WOLFE** consisted of 400 acres and was located on the Great Cacapon River in Hampshire County. It was a land grant from Lord Fairfax to her in November of 1757, and appears to be granted to her under her maiden name, Mary **NISEWANGER**. When she sold this land to John **COLLINS** in 1766, the deed identified her as the widow of Michael **WOLFE**, and that she had previously been known as Mary **NISEWANGER**.

ASSERTION #7: The deeds that John COLLINS signed with KEATING in 1765 lack a dower signature, so it can be assumed that his wife died prior to 1765.

ANALYSIS: An excellent observation on Mrs. TATTERSON's part, and it is backed up by new information. John COLLINS' wife may have been killed or captured in Pontiac's War, or the attack may have put such a strain on her that she died a short time afterwards. The settlement of John COLLINS' estate has now been found and it states that Mary WOLFE is his "relict" (or widow). The 1766 land deal between John COLLINS and Mary WOLFE may have been something like a marriage contract. (There will be more concerning the settlement of his estate later).

ASSERTION #8: John COLLINS retained possession of the Fairfax grant and the Mary WOLFE tract until his death.

ANALYSIS: This was and still is true

ASSERTION #9: John COLLINS obtained 300 acres of land on Morgan Run (a branch of the Cheat River) in 1769 and lived there until 1781 when he sold it to Samuel Lewellen.

ANALYSIS: This may be our John COLLINS...it may also be his son...or both. By this time, the elder John COLLINS would have been about 54 years old (as best as can be determined) and his son, John, would have been about 19 years old. After the restriction on westward settlement was removed by the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort Hard Labor in 1768 (reversing the Proclamation of 1763), the elder John may have been wanting to gain western lands for his sons. Records in Hampshire County show clearly that the elder John COLLINS was deceased by 1773 (when his son, Thomas, began selling some of the land that he inherited from his father). The elder John COLLINS may have originally patented the land, but it's doubtful that he really ever lived there. His son, John, is probably the

one who lived there, as the tract borders that of Jacob **COZAD**, who was his father-in-law. This tract was sold in 1781 to Lewellen, and (as one would expect) none of the **COLLINS** family are to be found in the 1782 tax records for Monongalia County.

ASSERTION #10: John COLLINS moved to Harrison County by 1785 where he and his son, George, are listed in 1785 tax lists.

ANALYSIS: As mentioned earlier, there can be no doubt that John **COLLINS** was dead by 1773, so there is no way that he could have been in Harrison County in 1785. There is *one* John **COLLINS** and a George **COLLINS** on the 1785 and 1787 tax lists for Harrison County. They are on the list for settlers on the West Fork (on both sides) going up-river from Lost Creek; this would place them in the southernmost portion of Harrison County.

John **COLLINS** obtained a land grant in 1787 for 100 acres of land on the west side of the West Fork River about ½ mile above the mouth of Big Buffalo Creek. This would be in the vicinity of the present-day community of West Milford in Harrison County. Both the original land grant (in Richmond) and the survey (on file in Harrison County) both show the name as being John **COLLINS JR.** This is the **ONLY** time in which the John **COLLINS** in Harrison County is identified with the suffix of "Jr". In my review of a transcript of the Court Minutes of Harrison County from 1785 to 1792, there are references made to a John **COLLINS** and a George **COLLINS**, and John and George **COLLINS** are named as co-defendants in one lawsuit, but there is never a reference to a John **COLLINS** "Sr", or "elder" John **COLLINS**. It seems clear that there was only one John **COLLINS** in Harrison County in the early years after its formation. The only sense I can make of the "Jr" suffix on the land grant is that the elder John **COLLINS** may have tried to claim the land by settlement right, but died before accomplishing it. The work of securing the title to the claim was left to his son, John "Jr".

ASSERTION #11: John COLLINS Sr. died on Stoney Run, Hacker's Creek prior to 1795.

ANALYSIS: Records in Hampshire County show that elder John COLLINS died there prior to 1773, and there is nothing to indicate that there were two men named John COLLINS in Harrison County from 1785 onward. So how did Mrs. TATTERSON come to make such an assertion? The reference comes from Hampshire County deed Book 10, page 55, in which it mentions that John COLLINS is "deceased". She ordered a copy of this deed after finding a reference to it in Early Records of Hampshire County, written by SAGE and Jones, published in 1939. She used this book to order some other deeds from the courthouse, but the abstracts written by SAGE and JONES offered few details. In contrast, I have been using abstracts of early Hampshire County deeds and wills published recently by Larry SHUCK, and his work has provided much more detail than the work by SAGE and JONES. It was in SHUCK's abstracts that I've found references made to John COLLINS being deceased by 1773 (and these details never made in the SAGE and JONES work).

Mrs. TATTERSON also relied on testimony found in the Revolutionary War pension file of George COLLINS. In the testimony given by William POWERS, he stated that George COLLINS came to his father's farm in 1791. One would expect that anyone giving testimony in court would state the truth and only the truth. However, my research into the work of William G. SINGLETON, Special Pension Agent, shows that the Lewis County Court was not the solemn establishment it should have been; rather, it had turned into a circus and it's extremely difficult to determine who was really telling the truth (see Appendix B). William POWERS may have mistaken George's older brother, John, as his father...or may have simply been the case that POWERS was lying. In either case, we cannot rely on this statement of William POWERS.

The reference to a home on Stoney Run comes from a Harrison County deed (Book 11, page 564). In that deed, George COLLINS and his wife, Abigail, sell land on Stoney Run of Hacker's Creek. Mrs.

TATTERSON believed that the George **COLLINS** who married Abigail **SMITH** (in Harrison County) was the son of the elder John **COLLINS**. In my work with Bernie **CLARK** of Humble, Texas, we have discovered that the George **COLLINS** who married Abigail **SMITH** was actually a son of the younger John **COLLINS** who lived on the West Fork. This George **COLLINS** later moved to Ohio. Mrs. **TATTERSON** paired the information from this deed with the statement from the pension file about the "father's farm" to come to this conclusion about old John **COLLINS** being on Stoney Run. Yet, the pension file is unreliable and the deed is for a different George **COLLINS**. Aside from this one reference to Stoney Run, the earliest records of Harrison County always place the early **COLLINS** family on the West Fork River near the present-day town of West Milford.

ASSERTION #12: John COLLINS died without a will and his sons distributed his property without probation.

ANALYSIS: Since Mrs. **TATTERSON** was working under the assumption that John **COLLINS** was alive as late as 1785, she may have dismissed some of the earlier probate records in Hampshire County. John **COLLINS'** estate was probated, although it seemed to have taken a long time.

As mentioned earlier, a 1773 deed mentions that he is deceased. Perhaps it's no coincidence that in 1772 his long-time friend, Thomas **MCGUIRE**, left Hampshire County and settled in Washington County, PA. Barbara **MCFARLAND** of Granville, Ohio has found the Bill of Sale for John **COLLINS'** estate dated June 3, 1778 on a microfilm roll of Hampshire County Civil Records. In that list, a number of items were purchased by a John **NISEWANGER**. This bill of sale never made it into the Hampshire County will books (and, hence, didn't make it into Larry **SHUCK's** book). The estate was "examined" on June 25, 1787 in Hampshire County. It is this document that identifies Mary **WOLFE** as the "relict" (widow) of John **COLLINS**. The final settlement was done on March 13, 1789.

Why did it take so long to settle the estate of John **COLLINS**? One reason may be that if John

COLLINS took Mary **NISEWANGER WOLFE** as his second wife around 1766, they would have been married less than seven years, and there may have been some dispute between her and John's sons by his first wife. Another reason may be that the Revolutionary War disrupted daily life across the country, including Hampshire County. But to add to that, there was a notorious Tory uprising in Hampshire County in 1780. The first instance was when a group of fifty men from around present-day Grant County armed themselves and refused to pay taxes. The sheriff of Hampshire County along with Colonel **VANMETER** and thirty of the militia confronted them. The Tories, at that time, backed off and returned home. Nevertheless, the Tories grew in strength and boldness and later organized a company to march off and join British forces. General Daniel **MORGAN**, at home in Winchester, gathered 400 of the militia, marched across the mountain and crushed this group handily.

ASSERTION #13: The only children of John **COLLINS** that can be proven are Thomas, John Jr. and George, deed records showing that each son received a farm.

ANALYSIS: Mrs. **TATTERSON** was correct with this one: the deeds are the key to showing relationships. Deeds in Hampshire County show that Thomas and John received land from their father, and it clearly states that. What Mrs. **TATTERSON** took as "proof" for George being a son is no longer viable. However, it certainly looks like he is a son since George and John appear together in the West Fork. Although Mrs. **TATTERSON**'s reading of the records has been found to be faulty, I would trust her instincts on this one. It may be that further research will prove that they are brothers.

The one, nagging trouble I have with the 1795 deed is that it states that John **COLLINS** and his wife, Hannah, are "of Hampshire County." Was this an oversight on the part of the clerk, or was John **COLLINS** really trying to run two farms, one in Harrison County and one in Hampshire County?

Thomas and John Jr. received most of the land. A nearly complete accounting of the disposition of John **COLLINS'** land holding can be found in Hampshire County deeds as the table on the next page shows.

John's son, Thomas, inherited *at least* 295 acres of his father's land. John Jr. inherited 700 acres, possibly 800 acres (if we include the Harrison County tract). Although John received more acreage than his brother, John's land was probably not as improved as Thomas', which made it less valuable. Of all of "Old John" **COLLINS'** land, there are 176 acres for which we cannot account. Byran **BRUIN** obtained *some* of the 176 acres, but it can't be determined how much. This leaves the door open for the possibility that John **COLLINS** may have had another son or daughter to whom he transferred a small tract of land.

Obtained	Sold
08 AUG 1749: Fairfax Grant of 425 acres, Lot #20, S. Branch of Potomac River	11 MAR 1765: John COLLINS sells 119 acres of this tract to John KEATING
	15 APR 1799: Thomas COLLINS , son of John (deceased), transfers 140 acres of this tract to his son, Daniel
	166 acres are not accounted for, but on 03 AUG 1780 Bryan BRUIN sells land on the S. Branch Potomac to Robert BUCK ; BRUIN states he got the land from John COLLINS , but no acreage given
16 MAY 1763: Fairfax grant of 70 on acres North Branch of Potomac River called Sugar Bottom.	10 MAR 1773: Thomas COLLINS , son of John COLLINS , dec'd, sells 60 acres of this tract to Charles Prater
	10 acres of this tract not accounted for
17 MAY 1763: Fairfax grant of 95 acres on the Little Cacapon River, a mile below the wagon road between Romney and Winchester	12 AUG 1772: Thomas COLLINS sold this entire tract to David CORBIN . Deed states it was originally a grant to John COLLINS
18 MAY 1763: Fairfax grant of 133 acres on both sides of	10 MAR 1765: John COLLINS sold this entire tract to John

the Little Cacapon River	KEATING
08 AUG 1766: Purchase of 400 acres on Great Cacapon from Mary NISEWANGER WOLFE	15 APR 1795: John COLLINS & wife Hannah sell this entire tract. Deed mentions it belonged to John COLLINS , dec'd, father of John & the tract was obtained from Mary WOLFE
1769: Grant of 300 acres on Morgan Run of Cheat River in Monongalia County	20 APR 1781: Presumably, John Jr. sells this to Samuel LEWELLEN
Early 1770's (speculative): 100 acres near Buffalo Creek in Harrison County, WV	27 SEP 1787: John COLLINS Jr. is granted clear title to this tract

Editor's Note: Watch for Part II in Issue 4!

Numerous County Farm Maps Available

Farm Maps of numerous counties are available from the Ritchie County Historical Society. The society is offering copies of farm maps of the following counties: Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, Pleasants, Ritchie, Tyler, Wirt and Wood.

The farm maps were first printed in circa 1910 and depict the size of the farms by displaying the boundary lines. The property owners' names are normally printed within the boundaries of the farm. Local place names, post office names and depictions of streams, roads and some railroads are included on the maps. The scale is 1" equals a half mile.

The cost of the maps is \$20.00 per county plus \$3.50 shipping charges per map. The Calhoun, Pleasants and Wood County maps are on one sheet of paper approximately 6 feet long by 2 ½ feet wide. The remaining counties are on two sheets that are approximately 4 ½ feet long by 2 ½ feet wide. Note - The one sheet county maps cost the society the same amount as the two sheet county maps.

Please mail a check or money order, payable to the Ritchie County Historical Society, to the society at 310 Myles Ave., Pennsboro, WV 26415

Proceeds will go to the Repair Fund for the Old Stone House Museum in Pennsboro and the Pennsboro B & O Depot.

If you have any questions, please contact David Scott at 304-643-2738 or email the historical society at ritchiehistory@aol.com

Pioneer Families and Florence Virginia **Dye**

by Ethel E. **NIELSEN**

Florence Virginia **DYE** was born in Doddridge County 17 May 1876. She was the mother of 13 children (7 boys and 6 girls). Most of the children were born in Doddridge County, Center Point, but, the family lived most of their lives on either Crooked Run or Lamberts Run, Clarksburg, W.Va. After the children were all married, they moved from the farm to a house in the Shinnston area where she died on 23 November 1946. She is buried in the Shinnston Cemetery.

Grandchildren remember her as always working, either in her kitchen cooking or in her vegetable garden. One granddaughter remembers watching her collecting buckets of sap (sugar water) from the many maple sugar trees on their Crooked Run farm. She put the sap in a large copper kettle over an open fire pit to make maple syrup. It took 30 to 50 gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup or four pounds of sugar.

They lived in the old David Thomas **MORRISON** (1841-1920) home on Crooked Run for many years. Their farm was just over the hill from the **HAMMOND** farm on Lambert's Run. This made it easy for the **HAMMOND** grandchildren to visit both grandparents on their trips to the farm. Incidentally, Grandmother **HAMMOND** was also a **MORRISON** and was related to the above David Thomas — again, showing the close interconnection of pioneer families.

Florence Virginia **DYE** married John Bee **DAVIS** on December 24, 1891. Her parents were Mary Adeline **FLEMING** (1853-1919) and George Fielding **DYE** (1849-1918). In addition to the **DYE** family, this article deals with her relationship to other pioneer families, **CUMBERLEDGE**, **LANTZ**, **MORRIS**, **GARRARD**, and **CORBLY**, of Green County, Pennsylvania, as well as Gerrardstown, Berkeley County, W. Va.

On her father's side, the **DYE** (**DUYTS**) family goes back to Hans Laurans **DUYTS** from New

Amsterdam, (about 1647-1687). His son, (John Laurens **DUYT**), arrived in Staten Island sometime after 1687; this John Laurens (father of James that married Sarah **LANTZ**) died in Middlesex County, New Jersey after 1776.

Many of the **DYE**'s lived in Green County, Pennsylvania which is located close to the West Virginia border, north of Morgantown. When Florence Virginia's grandfather, Samuel **DYE** (1827-1856), son of John-1803-1860), died her grandmother Elizabeth **CUMBERLEDGE** (1823-1902) was left with five small children under the age of 14. The Court appointed Jacob **CUMBERLEDGE** (brother to Elizabeth) as guardian of the children. It is not known whether or not her father, George **FIELDING**, remained with the **CUMBERLEDGE** family or lived with his mother before he married Mary Adeline **FLEMING** on April 24, 1869, Doddridge County.

Florence Virginia's grandfather Samuel **DYE** was the son of Rachel **MORRIS** (1803-1893) and John **DYE** (1803-1860). When her great grandfather married Rachel **MORRIS**, Florence Virginia became a descendant of both the **GARRARD** and **CORBLY** families.

Florence Virginia's great-grandfather was James Reason **DYE** (1769-1842), son of Andrew 1748-1835). James was Justice of the Peace in 1808 in Green County. When he died he left a large estate of land to each of his children.

The remains of a flouring mill, built by the grandfather of James (1720-1765 who married Sarah **LANTZ**), was still visible in 1888. The mill was located on Dunkard Creek and is not far from the Monongahela River.

A special thanks to the late Elizabeth **REEL** of Hacker's Creek and Edith **CHENEY** of Myersville, Maryland, for their help in locating much of the documentation on the **DYE**'s. They visited grave sites and spent many hours in the Greene County Court-house.

The GARRARD Connection to the DYE's

Florence Virginia's grandfather was the son of Rachel **MORRIS** (1803-1893) and John **DYE** (1803-

1960). The parents of Rachel **MORRIS** were Sarah **GARRARD** (1782-1865 and Samuel **MORRIS** 1778-1871). The parents of Sarah **GARRARD** were Justus **GARRARD** (1755-1842 and Rachel **CORBLY** 1760-1842). Sarah was born at **GERARDs** Fort, Greene County, PA.

Her grandparents were the famous Rev. John **CORBLY** and Abigail **BULL**, and the Rev. John **GARRARD** of Gerrardstown, Virginia (now Berkeley, West Virginia). Many books have been written about these two

families. Justus **GARRARD**, was the only son of Rev. John to remain in Pennsylvania.

Gerrardstown is on of the National Register of Historic Places. It was established as a town in 1787 by the Virginia House of Burgesses. The town was named for Rev. John **GARRARD** , the first pastor of the Mill Creek

Baptist Church organized by early settlers about 1743. Rev. John was appointed by the Philadelphia Association as pastor in 1755. He served 32 years until his death in 1787. Many of Rev. John's children went on to Pennsylvania where they made history at **GERARD's** Fort.

The **GERARD/GARARD** book (page 3) states the "first land records...that place Rev. John in Berkeley County...was in the year 1762. He received two land grants, 227 acres in 1762 and 251 acres in 1766, from Lord Fairfax south of the present Gerrardstown:"

The Maryland Historical Society, Vol. 46, p 189-206 says the first record of **GERARD** immigrants was in 1634. It is believed Rev. John had two brothers named William and Elias as both of these names show up later at Gerrard's fort, Green County, PA.

In the records of the Mill Creek Baptist Church, Elias was a member. Elias also was a witness to the deed, 2 Aug. 1760, when John **HAYS** sold 200 acres to Rev. John **GERARD**.

The December 2003 issue of "Wonderful West Virginia" magazine says George Washington's diary of his survey trips for Lord Fairfax in 1753 and 1754 notes that after leaving Winchester, VA, he rode past a minister's creek-side home and the First Baptist church

west of the Blue Ridge. This two-story limestone dwelling, later purchased by Rev. John and built by John **HAYES** in 1742, is still standing in Gerrardstown!

Later, it was the home of the son Rev. David **GERARD** who had inherited a massive tract of land from his father John. Rev. David remained in Gerrardstown and died there in 1821.

The **CORBLY** Connection

Florence Virginia **DYE**'s great grandmother was Rachel **MORRIS**. Rachel's mother was Sarah **GARRARD** and Sarah's parents were Justus **GERARD** (1755-1842) and Rachel **CORBLY** (1760-1842).

The oldest church organization in Monongalia County is the Forks of Cheat River Baptist Church, instituted by the Reverend John **CORBLY** on 5 November

1775. John **CORBLY** was born near London, England on 23 February 1733. He came to America at the age of fourteen and served four years in Berks County, PA, to pay for his passage. He eventually made his way to Winchester, VA, where he married Abigail **BULL** (1734-1768) in 1752. They moved to Berkeley County where four children were born: Margaret, Rachel, Priscilla, and John, Jr.

John **CORBLY** became a minister in the regular Baptist Church. Shortly after his wife died, Rev. John moved to the frontier. He had already been arrested for preaching "schismatic doctrines" and although acquitted, probably felt the need of a more congenial atmosphere! It is thought he went with Rev. John **SUTTON** and later helped to establish the Simpson Creek Church; it is said the Simpson church was formed by James **SUTTON**, brother of John, in 1774. This was one of the first congregations to be established in northwestern Virginia.. This church is in an area now called Bridgeport, near Clarksburg, W.Va.

The next year, with John **SUTTON**'s brother Isaac, Rev. John removed to the Whiteley Creek Valley, locating near the site where later Garard's Fort was built. Several of the pioneer settlers in this area had been old friends of John in Berkeley and Hampshire counties.

On Whitely Creek, he assisted in the organization of the Goshen Baptist Church in April 1771. From the Whitely Creek home, the Rev. **CORBLY** became an itinerant minister doing missionary work in the sparsely settled, widely separated pioneer communities.

Much of the above **CORBLY** history was taken from the **Monongalia Story** by Earl L. Core. I would highly recommend also you look at the description of the **Early Life of the Pioneers**, Vol. 1, pg 366, and 309.

Rev. John was appointed minister of Goshen Baptist Church at Gerards Fort in 1775; he left and settled in Kentucky. According to Collin's **History of Kentucky** Vol. 1, p 12, the name of John **CORBLY** is listed in Capt. William Harrod's Company in 1780. His capacity was that of a private soldier. He did not return to **GERARDS** Fort until some of the founders of the church, with whom he had quarreled, were gone.

One church was not enough for his boundless energy so he preached at several, which were miles apart. He was in sympathy with the new government and patriotic to such an extent he was termed a rebel by the more conservative element. He supported friends in the Whiskey Rebellion, was arrested and marched to Philadelphia where he was lightly imprisoned.

The CORBLY Family Massacre by Indians

The details of the Indians killing the **CORBLY** family are found on pages 345 and 346 in **Chronicles of Border Warfare** by Withers. Also, Nannie Fordyce in **The Life & Times of Reverend John CORBLY** wrote about the experiences of Rev. John's son John, Jr and daughter Margaret. The story of John Jr.'s escape from the massacre has been handed down from generation to generation per Corbly **GARARD**.

John Jr., accompanied by his dog, had probably preceded the family to the place of worship and was somewhere near the scene of the massacre when his presence was observed by an Indian who gave chase as John Jr. ran in the direction of the Fort.

The following narration is from papers of the late Corbly **GARARD**:

"Fortunately the boy's faithful dog, a large one, was with him that morning in his race for life. His dog became the attacking party. So fiercely did the dog assail the Indian's leg and impede his progress, that the fleet-footed boy made his escape to the Fort. This story of his escape was often related by John, Jr who grew to manhood and also became a Baptist minister."

John, Jr. married Elizabeth Fansle.

The lives of Rev. John **CORBLY** and his son, John, were no doubt saved by the quick action of the men in the fort who hastened on horseback to the scene of the massacre as soon as the screams were heard. While some of the men who went out brought members of the **CORBLY** family to the Fort, others followed the savages as far as the Ohio River. When the Indians crossed into hostile territory, it was thought best not to pursue them further.

Rev. John's daughter Margaret was at the Fort when the bodies were brought in. She said it seemed an incredibly short space of time, after hearing her stepmother (Elizabeth **TYLER**) scream, until one of the Fort people came riding in carrying the murdered woman dangling across the withers of the horse; the skirt of the dress, which was a black silk, had been cut off close to the waist and she was frightfully mangled and smeared with gore. A few minutes later others came bearing the little ones, (Nancy, Mary Catherine, Isiah) dead, dying and suffering. Two of the daughters, Elizabeth and Delilah, gave signs of returning to life. The little boy, Isiah, lived twenty-four hours. He revived enough to cry piteously and scream deliriously for the Indians to save his life.

Elizabeth survived until twenty-one years of age. Sometimes she would seem to be entirely well, then the scalp sore would suddenly reopen and endanger her life. She was said to be a very fascinating girl and was betrothed to Isiah **MORRIS**.

Preparations had been made for the nuptial occasion when very suddenly she broke out afresh and in a few days she was a corpse. (She always maintained that a white man had scalped her.)

Delilah got well and lived to marry a Mr. **MARTIN** and reared a large family somewhere in the great Miami Valley. She and her husband are buried near Troy, Ohio, in the Staunton graveyard. Delilah's family physician has given a description of her scalp which he said: "extended over the crown of her head as wide as two hands." The hair grew around the edge of the scalp surface and she trained it to conceal the wound. At times it caused great pain. Notwithstanding the severity of her wound, she lived to the age of 64 years and was the mother of eight sons and two daughters.

Monuments located in Cemetery, Gerards Fort, PA

"In MEMORY OF REV. JOHN **CORBLY** AND FAMILY Patriot, Soldier, Legislature, Draftsman, Minister, born Feb 23, 1733, nr London, England d June 9, 1803 Gerards Fort, Pa. Settled in Western Pa, Garards Fort, established Goshen Baptist Church on this site and 30 others in Va., Pa, and Ky. Married Abigail **BULL** 1734-1768 children, Margaret, Rachel, Pricilla, John. Married 1773 Eliz. **TYLER** d 1782 children Deliah, Elizabeth, Isiah, Mary Catherine, Nancy. Married Mary Ann **LYNN** 1784 born 1761-1826 children Mary, Andrew, Pleasant, Cassandra, Sarah, Amelia, Nancy, William. Erected June 23, 1963 by descendants of John **CORBLY**"

Another section of the cemetery has a monument that reads:

"To symbolize the tragic massacre of the John **CORBLY** family on this approximate site on Sunday morning May 10, 1782." There is also a roadside marker on SR 2011, .6 miles E of Gerards Fort. "May 10, 1782 on the way to church, several members of his family were killed by Indians."

Another source says there is a marker located on SR 2011 between Fordyce and Garards Fort with this text:

"A noted Baptist minister, serving area congregations, **CORBLY** was among some 150 men arrested by federal troops on the Dreadful Night of November 13, 1794. A vocal opponent of the U.S. excise tax on whiskey, he

was this area's best known participant in the Whiskey Rebellion and was seen as a threat by the Federalists. Imprisoned for a time in Philadelphia, **CORBLY** returned here and remained active in the ministry."

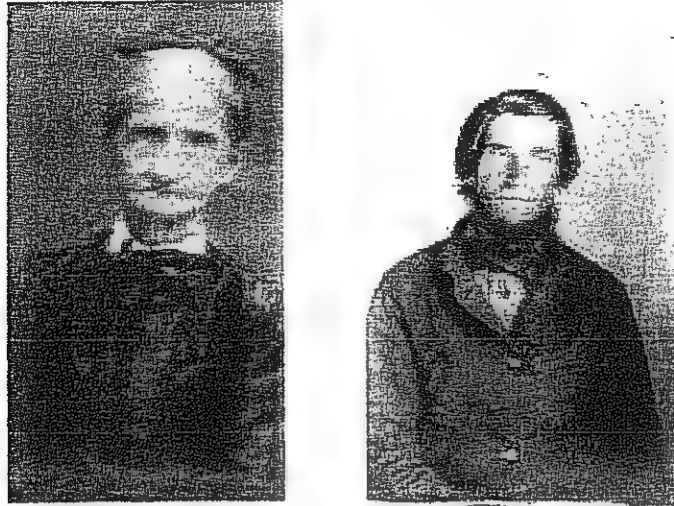
The ancestry of Florence Virginia **DYE** is as follows:

- Hans Laurans **DUYTS** from Amsterdam (1647-about 1687
- John **DYE** (1687-1776) married Ann **MORE**
- James **DYE** (1720-1764) married Sarah **LANTZ**
- Andrew **DYE** (1748-1835) married Sarah **MINOR**
- James **REASON**(1769-1842) married Mary **KNIGHT**
- John **DYE** (1803-1860) married Rachel **MORRIS**
- Samuel **DYE**(1827-1856) married Elizabeth **CUMBERLEDGE**
- George Fielding **DYE** (1849-1918) married Adaline **FLEMING**
- Florence Virginia **DYE** (1876-1946) married John Bee **DAVIS**
- Zona Blanche **DAVIS** (1900-1980) married Joseph

Through her great-grandmother, Rachel **MORRIS**, she is related to:

- Rev. John **CORBLY** from England (1720-1787) married Abigail **BULL**
- Rachel **CORBLY** (1760-1842) married Justus **GARRARD**
- Sarah **GARRARD** (1782-1865) married Samuel **MORRIS**
- Rachel **MORRIS** (1802-1860) married John **DYE**
- Samuel **DYE** (1827-1856) married Elizabeth **CUMBERLEDGE**

THE FAMILY MATRIARCH:
SARAH ANN BYRNES
DONOHEW/DONOHUE
by Jane **DONOHUE BOUCHER**



Sarah Ann and James

Sarah Ann, pictured on left, was born out of wedlock 1 April 1835 in Millwood, Jackson County, the daughter of Matilda **SHIELDS** and granddaughter of Peter **SHIELDS** of Braxton County, now West Virginia. Sarah married James Ellis **DONOHEW** in Jackson County, 12 February 1852. She lived in Millwood most of her life. James, on right, was born 22 December 1832 in Lewis County, now West Virginia, the son of Hiram **DONAHEW** and Mary **JACO**.

Sarah Ann went by last names of **BYRNES**, **SHIELDS**, **PIERCE** (Her stepfather Washington **PIERCE**) and **MCCARTY** (another stepfather, Martin D. **MCCARTY**). On some records her maiden name is listed as **MCCARTY** and she named a son Martin D. **DONOHEW** after her stepfather.

Many stories are handed down about Sarah and James. They lived a poor life.

They had eight sons; after the sixth was born, they had a chance to acquire a daughter. The story told was that Sarah always wanted a daughter and James

brought her home a newborn half Cherokee baby girl to raise. Her name was Mary **BAKER**.

I guess Mary was quite loved and protected among this household of all sons. Mary ended up being my grandmother on my mom's side, and her brother Ellis was my grandpa on dad's side of the family. So my parents were raised as first cousins though not by blood.

In pictures of Mary **BAKER WOMER** she appears to have some Indian blood. We were told her Indian grandfather was about to drown her because she was a girl or half white, I'm not sure which. So, James took her home for his wife, Sarah, who longed for a girl. (This story is iffy to me.)

Following are details about the children of James and Sarah and their spouses:

1. John William **DONOHUE** born Oct 11, 1853 died 12 December 1854 of the flux.
2. Sylvester **DONOHUE** born 28 May 1856 d. 17 June 1921 of cancer. married 1st Elizabeth **HAMMOND**, married 2nd Maggie **CANTER**, married 3rd Christina **DILLINGER**.
3. Martin D. **DONOHUE** born 10 September 1859 died 15 September 1863.
4. Salathiel **DONOHUE** born 14 August 1862, died 6 September 1935, married first Mary E. **JOHNSON**, married 2nd Lulu **STOUT**, married 3rd Gertrude **COFFIN**.
5. Hiram **DONOHUE** born 15 July 1866, died 31 August 1912. He was killed by a train, married 1st Laura A. **FULTZ**, married 2nd Mary **MOREHEAD**.
6. Peter **DONOHUE** born 19 December 1869, died 12 November 1942, married 1st Lydia **CANTER**, married 2nd Eleanora Alice **THORNTON**.
7. Mary **BAKER DONOHUE**, raised from a infant, adopted daughter, born 12 July 1872, died 8 October 1939, married Charles **WOMER** 24 December 1893 in Jackson County, WV; he was born 26 June 1872, died 16 October 1925. These are my grandparents.
8. Charles **DONOHUE** born 31 December 1872, died 15 February 1878.

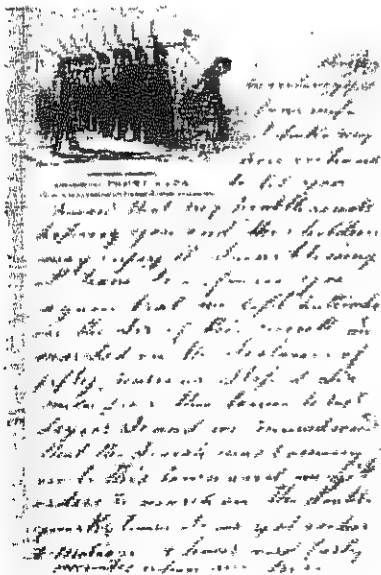
9. Ellis Eliza **DONOHUE** born 6 June 1877, died 16 September 1944, married Dora Mae **RIFFLE** who was born 2 July 1897 in Cottageville, daughter of David **RIFFLE** and Mary **BOGGS**. Ellis and Dora married 2 July 1897. Dora died 22 May 1960. These were also my grandparents.

Sarah was a very tiny woman, Once I saw a dress of hers. It looked like a child's dress. Mom said she had the smallest feet she ever saw on a woman, maybe size 4 in a child shoes.

Sarah had a very famous clock. It was said in the family that every night she'd stand on a chair to wind it. When someone died in the family it would strike thirteen times. Indeed my brother told me he went into the woods with Grandpa Ellis **DONOHUE** after Sarah died and broke this clock up and buried it.

Sarah seemed to be the family matriarch holding all the sons and families together thru many hardships of the times. She was quiet, stern and loving. She was my great grandmother.

James was a Civil War veteran. One of the treasures of his family, is a three-page letter he wrote to Sarah.



Oct the 18)62

Monterey (probably Virginia)

Dear wife

I take my pen in hand to let you know that my health is well. hoping you and the children may enjoy the Same blessing. I have to inform you again that we left huttonsville on the Six of this month and marched on the distance of fifty miles we Stopped (sic) Six miles from this town to rest day or so and we received word that the Sesesh was coming in to this town and we got orders to

march on the double quick time. so we got in here 8 miles in 1 hour and forty minutes when we here the Sesesh attacted (sic)

us and we gave them hail Columbia. our loss is 3 wounded one of whom the leg was cut off above the knee (sic). so the rebels is gone from here and I suppose the(y) make stand at Stanton. we have six thousand men here in this valley - the 123 va, the 25 ohio, 32 ohio, and the 75 ohio. the(y) are all in good health and anntious (anxious) for to fight. So I think the war will Soon be at an end and I hope we will get home before long. I will Send little Silvestor five cents of the Sesesh money in this letter so the friends can see the (crap?? script??) the(y) use in this Country. I would Send you five Dollars in this letter if I thought it would go home Safe but you will let me know in your next letter if you needed it and I will send it to you. you will let me know all particulars about home. I will close this time and conclude in Sending you and the children my best respect.

James DONAHUE

to ann Donahue

Direct monterey highland

County virginia 75 regt ohio

volunteers in care of

Capt Try (?) rite soon

James served only seven months in Company I, 75th Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers. He was enrolled on 9 December 1861 to serve three years. He was five foot, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high, had dark complexion, grey eyes and dark hair. He was a furnaceman when he enlisted. He served under Captain George FREY in Company I.

During his time in the regiment, he served at Grafton and Huttonsville. From 12 April 1862 until his discharge, the company saw battle at Monterey Court House (12 April); Bull Pasture Mountain and Franklin, Pendleton Co, now WV (8 May); and Cross Keys (10 June). It is doubtful he was with the regiment when they fought at Cedar Mountain on 8 August since he was discharged the next day, 9 August 1862 at Baltimore, Maryland, by reason of disability.

James died 10 July 1896 in Millwood, and Sarah died 3 March 1923 Millwood. They are both buried at Mt. Hebron Cemetery, at Mt. Alto, WV.

Many of James and Sarahs ancestors moved to East Liverpool, and Wellsville , Ohio area. But no-one forgot their West Virginia roots.

THE ENGLISH ROOTS OF MARYLAND THOMAS **SPRIGG**

by David **ARMSTRONG**

Author's note: Based on information current as of June 2007. Subject to correction and/or update.

For many years persons interested in the background of Thomas **SPRIGG** (1629-1704) , colonial leader of Maryland, have cast about looking for the identity of his parents. It has become the general belief that his parents were one Thomas **SPRIGG** of London and wife Catherine Griffin. This has made its way into the IGI and onto the Internet to such an extent that it will likely be around for a very long time. The unfortunate thing is that those who have followed this line of thought have not confirmed the sources.

The confusion apparently began when some person or persons looked at two London wills. The will of London merchant Thomas **SPRIGG** who died in 1678 is cited. Merchant Thomas **SPRIGG** mentions children in his will but not a son Thomas. This document has been merged with another, the will of David **GRIFFIN** which mentions his sister Catherine **SPRIGG** and her children (one of whom was named Thomas) but clearly shows that this Catherine was living in Gloucestershire. There is no evidence of a connection between these two documents themselves and thus they are not evidence of any married couple named "Thomas **SPRIGG** and Catherine **GRIFFIN**".

Having dealt briefly with what is NOT the background of the **SPRIGG** family of present interest it is thought useful to provide some notes about his most likely English roots. One of the British gentry he lived in the time of the English Civil Wars, and was one of thousands who colonized America.

The Maryland Hall of Records in Annapolis has an inventory of the estate of one Martin **FAULKNER** upon which is still affixed the seal impressed in wax by Thomas **SPRIGG**. It is likely that he would have carried

this seal on a ring. The seal is a coat of arms, the one that illustrates many **SPRIGG** genealogy writings in America. The language of heraldry is complicated, **CUMBERSOME AND ALMOST MATHEMATICAL. IT WOULD BE** useless to try to explain such a thing here. For the present purpose it can be said that the seal that **SPRIGG** impressed on the Faulkner estate record can be officially described as "Checky...A Fess Ermine."

The College of Heralds in London is the official body responsible for the granting and recording of any officially sanctioned coat of arms . They were good enough to check their records and provide a list of persons (there is no such thing as a **FAMILY** coat of arms) who were entitled to use that pattern as coat armor. There are several but the ones of interest are **SPRIGGY** in Norfolk and **ST. JOHN** of Bletsoe. Taking these in order the shield was officially recognized as having belonged to one Lawrence **SPRIGGY** who lived in Norfolk in the 1300s. This Lawrence and his family are in various records during the period but curiously not among those listed in the Norfolk roll of arms in 1395.

At that time complete regulation of heraldry had not yet been established and the shield could have been carried from him to anywhere including Northamptonshire where the name **SPRIGGY** appears in the 1400s and becomes **SPRIGGE** and **SPRIGG**. No proof of any connection between these early **SPRIGGS** and Thomas **SPRIGG** of Maryland has been found but such a link is an avenue for further research.

The College of Heralds also reports that the pattern was an unidentified quartering on the arms of St. John of Bletsoe. This may be a clue as the **SPRIGGS** of the Northamptonshire - Leicestershire border were associates and perhaps relatives of the **ST. JOHNS** in Northamptonshire.

The coat of arms that **SPRIGG** was using had a differencing mark that usually indicates the bearer being a sixth son of his father. Since the heralds do not record that Thomas **SPRIGG** of Maryland was ever entitled to this coat armor it may be that he was using it without sanction and may have taken it "as is" from some other shield. Whether the pattern had been brought to Northamptonshire by the **SPRIGGS** above mentioned or

immigrant Thomas **SPRIGG** picked it up from the **ST. JOHNS** (or somebody else) is not clear.

It has been suggested that Thomas **SPRIGG** was born at Kettering in Northamptonshire since he gave that name to a tract of land in Maryland. The parish registers for Kettering are not extant for the time period that would confirm this. While a record of **SPRIGG**'s birth has not been found it seems that his family has. This family is a very prolific family of **SPRIGGS** in the area of Great Bowden, Leicestershire, which is on the Northamptonshire border. Further mention of Maryland Thomas will follow but first a bit about the **SPRIGGS** in England may be useful.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury wills at the British Public Record Office (PRO) in Kew near London has the will of one John **SPRIGG**. John was apparently an old man and childless as he mentions no children but does mention over a dozen relatives including "Thomas **SPRIGG** son of my brother William **SPRIGG** should he the said Thomas **SPRIGG** ever return into England and demand the same (his legacy)." Another record in England, a chancery suit from 1700 called "**SPRIGG vs. SPRIGG**," a published abstract of which is available through Google Books on line, shows that whomever this Thomas **SPRIGG** was his absence from England was because he was "beyond the sea."

The difficulty with researching the **SPRIGGS** in Northamptonshire even as early as the 1500s is the sheer numbers. There are 12 male **SPRIGGS** born in the one little parish of Great Bowden (then in Northamptonshire) between 1571 and 1597. Untangling all of the family connections would be an ambitious project if it were even possible. Mention is made of these numbers to show why it will be difficult to identify exactly how the earliest generation of Thomas **SPRIGG**'s family were connected. The repetition of the names of Thomas and Richard in the family does not help matters.

The John **SPRIGG** who left the will was a son of Thomas **SPRIGG** of Harrington, Northamptonshire. This Thomas **SPRIGG** was in the "trained bands" (militia) of the shire and shows up at Kettering in a muster in 1618. Based on the John **SPRIGG** will Harrington Thomas apparently had a daughter married to one William

OSBORNE and a granddaughter married to Robert **OSBORNE**. He also had a son named Edward **SPRIGG**. This evidence may be of interest as Lt. Col. Thomas **SPRIGG** Jr., son of the immigrant, naming sons Edward **SPRIGG** and Osborn **SPRIGG**. Osborn **SPRIGG** was the ancestor of governor **SPRIGG** of Maryland. Lt. Col. Thomas was married to Margaret, daughter of Edward **MARIARTE** of near Annapolis so he possibly/probably got the name Edward for him. Still the proven relationship in England between **OSBORNES** and **SPRIGGS** is interesting.

Thomas **SPRIGG** of Harrington was closely associated with one Richard **SPRIGG** who lived at Scaldwell in Northamptonshire. Thomas of Harrington had a son William (one of many William **SPRIGGS** in the records) and this William was the father of the Thomas **SPRIGG** who had gone "beyond the sea." Another son of Harrington Thomas **SPRIGG** was John, of Great Bowden, who left the will noticed above.

American Thomas **SPRIGG** was born late in 1629 based on calculating the change in his age between two depositions in Maryland rather than in 1630 as had been thought. When Thomas **SPRIGG** of Maryland was 12 years old John **SPRIGG** of Great Bowden married Ann **WRIGHT**. The bond for this marriage has several people as securities and one of them is Richard **SPRIGG**, Gentleman, of Scaldwell. "Gentleman" was the class of society next below the nobility and they were eligible to have a coat of arms. If Richard **SPRIGG** had one no record has turned up to show it.

Also mentioned in John **SPRIGG**'s will was his brother in law Thomas **WATTS**. In the well-known "Monnette Genealogy" can be found a 1646 bond executed between Thomas **WATTS** of Tur Langdon, County Leicester and Thomas **SPRIGG** of Harrington. This bond was for the marriage of Thomas **WATTS** to Mary, daughter of Thomas **SPRIGG** of Harrington. **WATTS** was alive in 1690 when John **SPRIGG** wrote his will. **SPRIGG** must have been getting on in years by that time, being the eldest son of Harrington Thomas, perhaps over 80.

Thomas **SPRIGG** of Harrington must have been born in the late 1500s despite family trees that use a later date. A look at the militia musters already mentioned will suggest that in 1618 the "trained men" (seemingly the approximate equivalent of "captain" in American musters) may have been a bit older than the rank and file. When the "trained man" Thomas **SPRIGG** was mustered at Kettering in October of 1617 his residence was "Bowden Parva" or "Little Bowden." He may have gone to Harrington by 1624 as someone named **SPRIGG** paid 2 shillings tax there in that year according to the "Survey of Harrington and Great Bowden." His wife was named Ann, and he must have had a number of children. The bonds mentioned above with the will of John **SPRIGG** identify the known ones as John, Mary, Edward, William (father of Thomas "beyond the sea"), Richard, and Thomas. In addition there likely was one daughter who married one William **OSBORNE**, a daughter who apparently married John **DIX** and had a son Jonathan, and a daughter Anne who apparently married Henry **ROBINSON** and had a daughter Ann. There may have been others.

Richard **SPRIGG** son of Harrington Thomas may be identical with the Richard **SPRIGG** of Northampton town who is identified as having a daughter Elizabeth who married Robert **OSBORNE** of Hackleton about 1680. She died shortly and brother John left a bequest to the children of **OSBORNE** "begotten by my kinswoman Elizabeth **SPRIGG**." Edward **SPRIGG** may have been named after an earlier Edward **SPRIGG**, known to have been christened at Lubenham in Leicestershire in the 1500s, son of Robert **SPRIGG**.

Little is known about William **SPRIGG** the father of "Beyond the Sea" Thomas. There were several William **SPRIGGS** in the area. It is one of the given names that the **SPRIGGS** loved to repeat. One William **SPRIGG** was among the appraisers of the estate of William **PALMER** of Scaldwell in 1682. This is interesting. The **SPRIGGS** and **PALMERs** were associated from the 1617 muster rolls through the 1680s. One Humphrey **SPRIGG** married Elizabeth **PALMER** at Kettering when Thomas **SPRIGG** of Maryland was a child. In 1658 one Edward **PALMER**

sold a share of the manor of Scaldwell in Northamptonshire to one Thomas **SPRIGG**. Finally, the 1675 will of Henry **SPRIGG** of London mentions a tract of his near there "lately in occupation of William **PALMER**."

This Henry **SPRIGG** had gone to London by the time he was listed in the directory there in 1638. He lived in a neighborhood in which the Maryland Stones and John **NUTHALL** can be documented during the 17th century. Henry was a merchant tailor of London and he says in his will that he was born at Lubenham, Leicestershire. He was 50 years old in 1662 when he is called a "silkman" in the marriage allegations of the Bishop of London. An apparent widower Henry **SPRIGG** married the widow Mary **BOWCOCKE** of Coleman Street, London. **SPRIGG** was living in the parish of St. Michael Le Querne, London, and the license authorized the marriage to take place in one of several parishes including St. Lawrence Jewry.

As an aside another London merchant may be worth a mention here. John **NUTHALL** had been in Virginia in the 1630s and lived there until the 1650s when he moved to London for several years. He is shown as John **NUTHALL** "of London, merchant" in several documents. He can also be placed in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry which parish is mentioned above in connection with Henry **SPRIGG**. **NUTHALL** moved back to Colonial America in the late 1650s and lived in Maryland. His daughter Eleanor became the second wife of the immigrant Thomas **SPRIGG** and the likely mother of Lt. Col Thomas **SPRIGG** Jr.

At the time Thomas **SPRIGG** of Maryland became a teenager England was a war zone. Parliamentary forces under Cromwell battled Cavaliers (Royalists) who favored the Stuart king. Part of this fighting took place in Northamptonshire, including the great battle of Naseby. Great Bowden was sacked by Prince Rupert and in spite of this the general population of the shire was overwhelmingly Parliamentary and it may be that Maryland Thomas left (he being a Cavalier) for that reason. In addition to this Thomas **SPRIGG** grew up in a time that the colonization of the Americas was in full swing. In America younger sons of English gentry

(who would inherit nothing under the system of primogeniture) could buy offices and make their fortunes. Many royalists fled to Virginia at the time of the Civil Wars and one of these was Thomas **SPRIGG**. Some immigrated permanently and some lived intermittently in America and England.

The life of Thomas **SPRIGG** of Maryland between 1629 and 1651 is not known. Some speculations can be made however. At the time of his removal to America Thomas **SPRIGG** was about 21 years old. Shortly after his arrival in Virginia he married the widow Catherine (**GRAVES**) **ROPER** who at the time was the sister-in-law of William **STONE**, at the time the governor of Maryland. She was about ten years older than Thomas. **SPRIGG** soon was a lieutenant and held several offices. Given these circumstances it seems likely that this marriage was not a romance as much as a way for a younger son to make good in the new world. It would seem that he had the right connections.

The merchants Henry and Thomas **SPRIGG** of London have been mentioned. London Thomas **SPRIGG** identified his brother Richard of Scaldwell in his will and also noted that he (Thomas) owned land at Scaldwell. The merchant Thomas had become quite wealthy, leaving over 2000 pounds in cash to various people in his will. At that time he was married to Ruth, the apparent widow of one Hugh **HORTON**.

He also may have been the Thomas **SPRIGG** mentioned in the London estate proceedings of John **ANDREWES** of Barbados. The Thomas **SPRIGG** of the estate record had a wife named Maudlin and was "absent abroad" in 1649. This could be accounted for as a business trip which was common for wealthy merchants. London Thomas **SPRIGG** was affiliated with the British East India Company. Perhaps he brought Maryland Thomas to Virginia, introducing him to the right people. Such is only speculation but the timing is right. The John **SPRIGG** will does not say where the nephew Thomas who might "return into England" had gone, but the later chancery evidence shows that he had gone overseas.

Another avenue of speculation might be that the immigration of the Thomas **SPRIGG** of Maryland had

something to do with the Obedience **ROBBINS**. **ROBBINS** was from Northamptonshire and was one of the colonial leaders of Eastern Shore Virginia (where **SPRIGG** went first). **ROBBINS**' brother immigrated from Long Buckby, Northamptonshire via St Dunstons in the East parish in London. This is the same parish in which the merchant Thomas **SPRIGG** lived. **ROBBINS** was among those in power on the Eastern Shore of Virginia which area was as Royalist as Northamptonshire was Parliamentarian.

Obedience **ROBBINS** was a witness along with one William **ANDREWS** to the first American document that names Thomas **SPRIGG**. This was essentially a pre-nuptial agreement in which it was stated that **SPRIGG** was to have no part of the estate of Catherine **ROPER**'s daughter Verlinda. Another witness was John **STRINGER** who was also among the elite of the area. From this point on the life of Thomas **SPRIGG** in America is well documented.

SPRIGG moved in just a few years to Maryland and lived most of his life at Resurrection Manor in today's St. Mary's County. Late in life he moved to a tract which he named "Northampton" in today's Prince Georges County. The house there stood until the early 1900s and in modern terms was located just outside and east of the interstate beltway that goes around Washington, DC.

In 1700 a law suit was brought in England over the bequest to Thomas **SPRIGG** son of William in the earlier will of John **SPRIGG**. The plaintiff claimed that the Thomas in the will was "supposed to be" dead in 1690 when the will was made. Apparently John **SPRIGG** used the contingency "if he should return into England" with the idea that his return was not going to happen. The marginal note in the published abstract promotes him to dead before 1690 but this was written in 1828. There is not enough information in the published source to say what was in the mind of John **SPRIGG** in 1690 nor where the Thomas **SPRIGG** in the will was. Hopefully a look at the whole case file in England will add details that will be published in a future article.

The tract "Northampton" in Maryland was inherited by Lt. Col. Thomas **SPRIGG** Jr. at the time of

SPRIGG Sr.'s death in 1704. It was Thomas Jr. who named sons Edward and Osborn, perhaps partly reflecting the family connections back in Northamptonshire. Osborn **SPRIGG** was the progenitor Governor Samuel **SPRIGG** of Maryland. Space does not permit anything even close to a complete accounting of the known English **SPRIGGS**. Hopefully the notes above will settle the matter of his parents being a fictional couple "Thomas **SPRIGG** and Catherine **GRIFFIN**" and offer interested parties some new information from which to continue research. There is plenty left to do.

(Note by author: I have opted not to include full footnotes in the above piece for reasons of space. I have mentioned in the body of the text where the most important documents can be found. Any others are in traditional published sources and interested persons should be able to locate these without too much trouble.)

David **ARMSTRONG**, 201 Graham St., Elkins, WV, 26241
e-mail heraldry@meer.net

QUERIES??????

1. **SMITH/VARNER** : Marriage records and information on Valentine **SMITH** and Polly **VARNER** b/abt 1838. They married and had a child, Alice **SMITH** b/18 July 1876 Highland Co, d/31 Jan 1952 Lewis Co. m/Perry **HARRIS** Brown 28 Jan 1896. Mary **LOGAR**, 12525 Lineage Circle NW, Uniontown, OH 44685

2. **PRITCHARD/DEVANEY**: Catherine **DEVANEY** (b 22 Apr 1866 Randolph Co)d/o Patrick **DEVANEY**(aka **DEVINE**) and Margaret **OSBORNE** m. William L. **PRITCHARD**; looking for marriage record information. They had 2 known children, Katherine (Catherine) and Robert H. Does anyone have information on this family

group? Mary **LOGAR**, 12525 Lineage Circle NW,
Uniontown, OH 44685

3. **MCWHORTER/DEVANEY**: Mary **DEVANEY** (b 10 May 1853 Randolph Co) d/o Patrick **DEVANEY**(aka **DEVINE**) and Margaret **OSBORNE** m. Charles Henry **MCWHORTER**. They had 4 known children, Charles Arthur, Isa, Dora and Cora (twins). Looking for marriage records or any additional information. Mary **LOGAR**, 12525 Lineage Circle NW, Uniontown, OH 44685

4. Looking for information on **JOHN STALNAKER** married to **LYDIA B. BELL**. I have no dates for them, however I do have dates on their daughter **MARY Bell STALNAKER**, 1823-1853. **MARY BELL STALNAKER** married **WILLIAM WALKER**. The parents listed for **MARY B WALKER** on her death record shows **JOHN STALNAKER** and **LYDIA BELL**. They would either be from Harrison or Lewis counties of West Virginia. Thanks, Ruby. **CASTO** recasto@citynet.net 109 Maple Ave., Stonewood, WV 26301

5. Seeking the relationship between Daniel D. T. **FARNSWORTH** of Lewis and Upshur Counties and the **FARNSWORTHS** of Pocahontas County, formerly Bath Co, VA. Levi **FARNSWORTH**, d. before 1857 m. Sarah **LAMB**, b. abt 1798. Children: William C. J. b. abt 1822; Isaac M C., d. 1857; Philander S., b. abt 1840; Mary Jane, b. abt 1842; Martha A.; Alexander R. L., b. abt 1820. 20 Nov. 1847 - Indenture between Daniel **FARNSWORTH** of Lewis Co, VA and William J.? **FARNSWORTH** of Pocahontas Co, VA, Isaac **FARNSWORTH** of Ohio Co, VA, for \$1.00. 836 a., part of 2092 a. I understand that Daniel had land in what is now Pocahontas County. In 1860, Alexander R. L. is in Upshur Co where there are quite a few **ARNSWORTHS**, including Daniel D. T. I find it interesting several in both families had three forenames. Contact Linn **BAKER**, LB0530@cox.net or 5658 Chestnut Ct., Virginia Beach, VA 23464.

6. In the History of Upshur Co by W B **CUTRIGHT**, he shows Lafayette **HINKLE** as the son of Valentine

HINKLE and Tobitha **JACKSON**, it further stated that his mother [Tobitha] was a descendant of John **JACKSON** and Elizabeth **CUMMINS**. Valentin **HINKLE**'s second wife was Malinda **DEAN** and his third wife was Malinda **CRISS**. Who are the parents of **TOBITHA JACKSON**? Larry **FRANCIS** 5340 Pond Mountain Rd, Broad Run, VA 20137 email: lfrancis40@hotmail.com.

7. Need this person identified, from family photos . On the back was written Harm **DONOHUE**, THE Front at the bottom had Hallie **FULTZ** Now this is Hiram **DONOHUE** 1866-1912, s/o James and Sarah, who married Laura **FULTZ** 1869-1894, in Jackson Co. WV. Laura d/o John H. **FULTZ** and Sallie "Sarah **CANTER**" Fultz. I don't really know if this is Laura and she went by Hallie or maybe a relative of hers. any info. would be appreciated. Jane **BOUCHER** valjan@ptd.net. 406 Schoolhouse Rd. East Stroudsburg, PA 18302.

8. Looking for any information on family of **JASPER NEWTON DRUMMOND** born 27 May, 1888. Mother **AMANDA DRUMMOND**. He was placed in poor house at age 5 possibly with two siblings. Released to Joseph **NUTTER** at age 7 to work on his farm. Born in Lumberport, WV. He later married Bonnie L. **FESLER** and had three sons. He lived in Anmoore, WV most of his married life. I need information on mother and which line he came from. Alberta Sue Drummond **Keene**, 1400 Cypress Point Dr., Apt. 108, Rock Hill, SC 29730 susiek@hotmail.com

9. Any information on Zebulon **FISHER** born about 1805. Possible father Michael **FISHER**. There is a will for George **FISHER** dated 1835 which his name is on as a witness. Believe he could be the father of Zebulon/Zebuler/Zebedee **FISHER** and may have been the husband of Phebe **FISHER**. Any information would be greatly appreciated. Alberta Sue **DRUMMOND KEENE**, 1400 Cypress Point Dr., Apt. 108, Rock Hill, SC 29730 susiek@hotmail.com

INDEX

- ANDREWS
 John..... 42
 William..... 42
- ARMSTRONG
 David 35, 43
- BAKER
 Linn..... 44
 Mary..... 32
- BELL
 Lydia B. 44
- BOGGS
 Mary..... 33
- BOUCHER
 Jane 45
 Jane DONOHUE 31
- BOUQUET
 Henry, Col. 14
- BOWCOCKE
 Mary..... 40
- BRUIN
 Byran..... 21
- BUCK
 Robert..... 21
- BULL
 Abigail.. 25, 26, 29,
 30
- BYRNES
 Sarah Ann..... 31
- CANTER
 Lydia 32
 Maggie 32
- CARTMELL
 T. K. 7, 10
- CASTO
 Ruby..... 44
- CHENEY
 Edith..... 24
- CLARK
 Bernie 19
- COFFIN
 Gertrude 32
- COLLINS
 Abigail..... 18
 Daniel..... 7, 10
 George 5, 6, 17, 18,
 19, 20
 Hannah..... 22
 Hezekiah..... 5, 6
 John.... 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
 10, 11, 12, 13,
 14, 15, 16, 17,
 18, 19, 20, 21
 John Jr. 5, 17, 20
 John Sr..... 5, 17
 Luke 14
 Sarah..... 5
 Thomas 5, 7, 10, 14,
 20, 21
 William..... 5
- CORBIN
 David 21
- CORBLY
 Amelia..... 29
 Andrew..... 29
 Cassandra 29
 Deliah..... 29
 Delilah..... 28
 Elizabeth..... 28, 29

Isiah.....	28, 29	Patrick	43, 44
John	26, 27, 29	DEVINE	
John Jr.	26, 27	Patrick	43
John, Rev. ...	25, 26,	DILLINGER	
28, 29, 30		Christina	32
Margaret	26, 27, 28,	DIX	
29		Anne	39
Mary	29	John	39
Mary Catherine	28,	Jonathan	39
29		DONAHEW	
Nancy	28, 29	Hiram	31
Pleasant	29	DONAHUE	
Priscilla.....	26, 29	James.....	34
Rachel... 25, 26, 29,		DONOHEW	
30		James Ellis.....	31
Sarah.....	29	Martin D.	31
William.....	29	DONOHUE	
COZAD		Charles	32
Jacob.....	17	Ellis	33
CRISS		Ellis Eliza	33
Malinda	45	Harm.....	45
CUMBERLEDGE		Hiram	32
Elizabeth.....	24, 30	James	45
Jacob.....	24	John William.....	32
CUMMINS		Martin D.	32
Elizabeth.....	45	Mary BAKER ...	32
CUTRIGHT		Peter	32
W. B.	44	Salathiel.....	32
DAVIS		Sarah.....	45
John Bee.....	23, 30	Sylvester.....	32
Zona Blanche	30	DRUMMOND	
DEAN		Amanda	45
Malinda	45	Newton.....	45
DEVANEY		DUYT	
Catherine	43	John Laurens	24
Mary.....	44	DUYTS	

Hans Laurans 23,
30

DYE

Andrew..... 30

Florence Virginia
..... 23, 26, 30

George Fielding 23,
30

James..... 30

James Reason.... 24

John 24, 30

Samuel..... 24, 30

FARNSWORTH

Alexander R. L. . 44

Daniel D. T. 44

Isaac M. C. 44

Levi 44

Martha A. 44

Mary Jane 44

Philander S 44

William C. J. 44

FAULKNER

Martin..... 35

FESLER

Bonnie L. 45

FIELDING

George 24

FISHER

Michael..... 45

Phebe 45

Zebulon 45

FLEMING

Adeline 30

Mary Adeline ... 23,
24

FRANCIS

Larry..... 45

FREY

George, Captain 34

FULTZ

Hallie 45

John H. 45

Laura 32, 45

GARARD

Corbly..... 27

GARRARD

John, Rev. 25

Justus 25, 30

Sarah..... 25, 26, 30

GERARD

David, rev. 26

John, Rev..... 25

Justus 26

GRAVES

Catherine 41

GRIFFIN

Catherine 35, 43

David 35

HAMMOND

Elizabeth..... 32

HARRIS

Perry..... 43

HAYES

John 26

HAYS

John 25

HINKLE

Lafayette..... 44

Valentine 45

HOOD

John 5

HORTON

Hugh..... 41
JACKSON
 John 45
 Tobitha 45
JACO
 Mary..... 31
JOHNSON
 Mary E. 32
KEATING
 John 21
KEENE
 Sue Drummond . 45
KNIGHT
 Mary..... 30
LAMB
 Sarah..... 44
LANTZ
 Sarah..... 24, 30
LEWELLEN
 Samuel..... 22
LEWIS
 Charles, Captain 12
LOGAR
 Mary..... 43, 44
LYNN
 Mary Ann 29
MARIARTE
 Edward 38
 Margaret..... 38
MCCARTY
 Martin D. 31
 Sarah Ann..... 31
MCCRACKEN
 James 12
MCFARLAND
 Barbara 19

MCGUIRE
 Thomas. 7, 8, 9, 11,
 12, 19
MCWHORTER
 Charles Arthur... 44
 Charles Henry ... 44
 Cora..... 44
 Dora..... 44
 Isa..... 44
MINOR
 Sarah..... 30
MORE
 Ann..... 30
MOREHEAD
 Mary..... 32
MORGAN
 Daniel, General . 20
MORRIS
 Isaiah..... 28
 Rachel... 24, 26, 30
 Samuel..... 25, 30
MORRISON
 David Thomas... 23
NIELSEN
 Ethel E. 23
NISEWANGER
 John 19
 Mary..... 15, 20
NUTHALL
 John 40
NUTTER
 Joseph..... 45
OSBORNE
 Margaret..... 43, 44
 Robert..... 38, 39
 William..... 38, 39

PALMER
 Edward 39
 Elizabeth..... 39
 William..... 39, 40

PATTON
 Sara Steven..... 10

PIERCE
 Sarah Ann..... 31
 Washington 31

POWERS
 William..... 18

PRITCHARD
 Katherine
 (Catherine) 43
 Robert H. 43
 William L. 43

REASON
 James..... 30

REEL
 Elizabeth..... 24

RIFFLE
 David 33
 Dora Mae..... 33

ROBBINS
 Obedience..... 42

ROBINSON
 Ann..... 39
 Henry..... 39

ROPER
 Catherine 41, 42
 Verlinda..... 42

SHIELDS
 Matilda 31
 Peter 31
 Sarah Ann..... 31

SHUCK

Larry..... 18, 19
 SINGLETON
 William G. 18

SMITH
 Abigail..... 19
 Alice 43
 Valentine 43

SPRIGG
 Ann..... 39
 Catherine 35
 edward 38
 Edward 38, 39
 Elizabeth..... 39
 Harrington Thomas
 38
 Henry..... 40, 41
 Humphrey..... 39
 John 37, 38, 39, 41,
 42

London Thomas 41
 Osborn..... 38, 43
 Richard.. 38, 39, 41
 Ruth..... 41
 Samuel..... 43
 Thomas. 35, 36, 37,
 38, 39, 40, 41,
 42, 43

Thomas Jr., Lt.
 Col. 40
 Thomas, Lt. Col. 38
 William..... 38, 39

SPRIGG
 Thomas..... 37

SPRIGGY
 Lawrence 36

STALNAKER

John	44	Colonel.....	20
Mary Bell	44	VARNER	
STONE		Polly	43
William.....	41	WALKER	
STOUT		Mary B.	44
Lulu	32	William.....	44
STRINGER		WASHINGTON	
John	42	George	11
SUTTON		WATTS	
Issac.....	26	Thomas.....	38
James	26	WHITE	
John	26	May	2
John, Rev.....	26	WOLFE	
TATTERSON		Mary 15, 16, 19, 22	
Clerissa.....	5	Michael.....	15
TEPPER		WOMER	
Michael.....	8	Charles	32
THORNTON		Mary BAKER ...	32
Eleanora Alice...	32	WRIGHT	
TYLER		Ann.....	38
Elizabeth.....	28, 29		
VANMETER			

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Continued on inside back cover